

## NUMBER 17.

From the London News, Nov. 17.

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Lord Raglan's despatch of the 6th instant, which appeared in our impression of yesterday, would have reached London only a few hours later than General Canrobert's despatch of the same date was received in Paris, had not the line of telegraph between Constatat and Vienna been injured by a violent storm. The most material intelligence added by this despatch to what was transmitted by General Canrobert, is a list of the English general officers wounded on the 5th. The length of this list, and the nature of the information it contains, show the enemy was not repulsed till after a severe and bloody struggle, and that the number of the enemy much exceeded that opposed to the allies at Alma, are sure indications of an arduous struggle. It is gratifying to perceive Lord Raglan's simple but earnest acknowledgment of the assistance rendered him by our French allies on this occasion. As at Balaklava, the English division came promptly and effectively to the rescue; and General Canrobert gave the support of "his assistance and excellent counsel."

While the British army and its general are gratefully acknowledging the support they have received at the hands of their French allies, our French officers are enthusiastic in their tributes to the incredible daring of the English. Reciprocal

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been repeatedly assailed by Liprandi on the east, by Menschikoff on the north. The whole of the allied force is cooped up within its intrenchments, and the Russians, in addition to their troops in Sebastopol, an army of 100,000 men. The attitude assumed by the allies comes more and more closely to resemble that of the Duke of Wellington behind the lines of Torres Vedras. The assaults of the foe break on the ramparts, and fall back like the waves of ocean when they break on some iron-bound coast. The time will come when Canrobert and Raglan will see the right opportunity to strike at the soldiers on the enemy; but perhaps this may not be until after they have been reinforced.

Upon mature reflection, we are far from participating in the impatience that is expressed in many quarters at the protracted operations before Sebastopol.

that took place before the expedition sailed from Yana, or the misadventure which sent a force of 200 men, on a boat which was so rotten that it was impossible to keep it together, to the great grief of the expedition. But we are impressed by a deeper and more convincing truth, under the direction of an Allwise Providence, these very errors will ultimately prove conducive to the triumph of the cause for which we have come in arms. Let Sebastian fall at once, and we have every reason to believe that, in the Crimea, as in the Andes, the allied governments, notwithstanding the errors of the summer, will have gained their aims for a winter campaign; they must have been too busy to neutralize and nullify all our efforts of the summer. But now that the Russians, having granted their aims for a winter campaign, the allied governments have no choice; they must have been too busy to neutralize and nullify all our efforts of the summer. But now that the Russians, having granted their aims for a winter campaign, the allied governments have no choice; they must have been too busy to neutralize and nullify all our efforts of the summer.

exact themselves for the permanent wresting of the Crimea from Russia. Instead of a mere buccanniering dash at Sebastopol, we shall have a methodical and systematic extension of the Russian territory. Instead of the extermination of the Crimean diplomacy at Vienna, it will be turned to good account by earnest fighting in the Crimea.

The temporary superiority of numbers on the part of the Russians in the Crimea gives us no alarm. Men like Canrobert and Raglan will make good their position—and carry on the bombardment of Sebastopol too—until reinforcements reach them, let the enemy do his worst. France and England will not permit the Russian to bring their numbers to bear against the British.

Large bodies of troops and ample supplies of the munitions of war are being despatched from both countries; and, while these main bodies are on their passage, subsidiary reinforcements will

keep dropping in from various quarters. Our readers will bear us witness that we have not been slow, or ceremonious in our language, to rebuke the tardiness and indecision that has been betrayed in the management of the cause, and that we recognize the signs of growing activity and earnestness upon every side. We are ready, for the sake of national unanimity, to forgive past shortcomings, and if we do not forgive them they shall be remembered only as a warning and a lesson. It is only the factions and the friends of Prussia that can seek to make political capital out of hygienic errors and sins of omission, and bring about a ministerial crisis.

It is common with the great mass of the English people, so that the work of England be well done in the business of the present war, we shall not grudge one iota of the power, thence accruing,

those into whose hands it has fallen at the outset. Our one object, in all our strictures and exhortations, is to maintain unity, and a spirit of earnest endeavor in the national mind.

The chances are immensely in favor of the allies, if the truth be as themselves. The harbors on the south coast of the Crimea do not freeze during the winter—the constant transmission of stores and provisions here need not be interrupted for a day. Winter is, it is true, the season for transporting goods in Russia; but the Crimea is on the utmost verge of the region of sledge carriage—if not, indeed, beyond it; and even sledge carriage in the season of snow cannot be brought into competition with the sledge carriage for which the state has made considerable naval and military arrangements for the means. In a short time we shall have a numerous force of French and English soldiers in

Crimea, and, notwithstanding the attempts that are being made to disparage the Turkish troops, they may be made admirable auxiliaries. It is most unjust to forget the gallant exploits of the army of the Danube—their unrepining long endurance of cold, and other privations—their heavy losses, and the fact that a whole army of small detachments of Turks gave way at Balaklava. The Turks at Balaklava did not behave worse, not so ill, as whole armies of Portuguese and Spaniards did at the outset of our Peninsular campaigns. Let the allied commanders take upon themselves to organize, officer and discipline the Turkish armies, as Wellington did the Portuguese and the Spaniards, and the result will be the same. The Crimean campaign will be a bold one, and the Caucasus and the Chersonesean peninsula, which all the world has been so long saying would Russia cannot conquer them, to let her besiege.

that hold, the have only to watch and seize every opportunity of extending the territory they occupy. The very greatness of the effort by which Russia has been enabled to oppose a more obstinate resistance to the allies in the Crimea than was anticipated, is our warrant that it cannot long be persisted in.

♣ In New Orleans, on the 28th ult, the mercury stood at 78 degrees—two degrees above summer heat.

♣ An iron theatre, ninety feet by forty, to be transported to Australia, is being built in Manchester, England.

♣ A bank is about to be established at Brownsville, Tennessee, to be called the "Agricultural Bank of Tennessee."

**✂** The citizens of Tah-le-quah, in the Cherokee Nation, met on the 28th October, and declared the military post at Fort Gibson a public nuisance.

**✂** It is said that an army officer will be appointed Governor of Utah.